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THE TABLET.——No. LXVII.

"Triflers not e'en in trifles can excell."

THERE is no better way to eſtimate the underſtanding of a man, than by hearing him converſe on what he has diſcovered in his travels. Many men, who adventure abroad, never get rid of their prejudices; and whatever falls within their notice, is viewed under ſuch an eye of prepoſſeſſion, that it eludes a fair examination. A traveller of this caſt may add to the number of his ideas, but he does not diminiſh his errors, nor really add to his ſtock of truth. It had been better for him, upon the whole, to have tarried at home; for he would then have ſpent leſs money, and acquired fewer habits of vexing his friends by his pertneſs, or deluding them by his miſtakes. If he attempts to relate any incident, he generally forgets the moſt material circumſtances, and always gives it a falſe coloring, or draws from it wrong inferences. We can, however, bear with the mere errors that are impoſed on us by a traveller; becauſe, as we have not the power of detecting the fallacy, we feel no diſpoſition to complain of the deception.

But there is a deſcription of travellers whoſe converſation ſoon becomes irkſome, if not intolerable. I allude to thoſe frivolous characters, whoſe minds are only occupied upon trifles; and who, wherever they go, or whatever they ſee, can never acquire or communicate the leaſt degree of uſeful information. The habitual levity of deportment, theſe triflers diſcover, ſoon renders their mirth inſipid, and their obſervations unintereſting. There is no force of talents to invigorate their remarks. If they affect to ſhew wit, no perſon perceives the edge of it; and if they relate anecdotes, it is impoſſible to find the pith of their ſtory. In ſhort, a man of this trifling turn muſt continue of that character, whether he travels or ſtays at home. He can never arrive at excellence even in thoſe habits, which peculiarly belong to him. The truth is, the more expert any one is, in diſplaying frivolous accompliſhments, the leſs excellent does he appear. We can never aſſociate any ideas of merit with qualifications that produce no advantage, and indicate no capacity. However oſtentatious a man may be, if he has not ſolid attainments, he is ſoon penetrated, and his companions determine at once, that he does not trifle for the ſake of being pleaſant, but becauſe he does not know how to be ſerious, and can never be wiſe. Men of good ſenſe and gravity ſometimes relax their uſual tone of demeanor, and can amuſe themſelves with trifles without being contemptible. It can be perceived that the part they have taken, is aſſumed only for the moment. But noted triflers ſo flagrantly deviate from dignity of manners, that no perſon will miſtruſt, they act from a character they have taken up, but from one, they cannot lay aſide.

My young acquaintance GARRULUS has lately returned from his education and his travels. His friends imagine he has made great improvements; but he is much more indebted to their partiality than to his own acquirements, for the eſtimation in which he is viewed. It was eaſily ſuppoſed that ſo pert a boy muſt, if well-educated, make a ſmart man. He early diſcovered ſymptoms of vanity, and theſe were miſtaken for indications of genius. Full of flattering hopes, his parents conceived the idea, that he muſt be ſent to Europe for an education. He has completed it, and once more reſides in his native country. I will not pretend to ſay, what he would have been, had he continued at home; but he has, by no means, loſt his pertneſs or his vanity, by going abroad. GARRULUS well remembers the numbers of years he has conſumed at ſchools and univerſities, and has not yet forgot the names of the authors he was compelled to read. It diverts children and ſervants to hear him recount the tricks and frolics of his academical life; and I believe this is the only amuſement, his education is calculated to afford. The reader will expect to be entertained with an account of the travels of this aſpiring youth. But here I find myſelf at a loſs how to gratify ſuch an expectation. Though I am frequently in company with him, I have yet to learn, whether he has gained one uſeful idea, from traveling two years through the moſt celebrated countries in Europe. He has often boaſted to me, that he dined with ſix young noblemen, at an hotel in France; complained that he found bad inns in Italy; and declared that he eat ſalted cabbage in Germany. But he ſeems to dwell with peculiar delight in relating how rapidly the ſtages drive through England, and how complaiſantly he was treated at houſes of entertainment. He mentions ſuch circumſtances with an air of triumph, becauſe he alledges that in theſe reſpects, the Engliſh are, beyond compariſon, ſuperior to his own countrymen. Nothing fills him with more rapture, than to be able to point out any particular, in which the Americans have not arrived at equal perfection with the Europeans. It happens fortunately for us, that GARRULUS has extended his obſervations to nothing, of ſo much importance in itſelf, as to render it a point worth contending, in which country it holds a pre-eminence.

Theſe trifling characters, however, find eaſy admiſſion into the beſt circles of company, the world affords. This may ſeem the more extraordinary, as a perſon of this ſtamp ſo ſoon becomes tedious in private converſation, where only a ſocial interview is intended. We can eaſily find a ſolution to this difficulty. A talkative, impertinent body may be called a *bon companion* by all men, though no man views him with any reſpect or friendſhip. There is a convenience in having ſuch an aſſociate. We feel free, and unembarraſſed in his preſence, can learn from him the news and faſhions of the day, and ſend meſſages by him to any part of the town. But there is yet a greater advantage, one finds in ſuch an acquaintance: It is well known, that in mixed companies, few people have a turn for general converſation; and unleſs ſome perſon is preſent, who has a good ſhare of impudent prattle, there will be too much dullneſs and reſerve. Every modeſt man of the party feels relieved, when any of his companions will take his ſhare of the converſation. In this way, men of bold, aſſuming manners, however ignorant they may be, endear themſelves, as companions, to all denominations of ſociety. I have obſerved that in moſt clubs or parties, ſenſible men are fond of admitting ſome perſons of levity, merely to make diverſion for the reſt of the company.

It is to be regretted that ſome worthy youth are beguiled into an opinion that impudence is deſirable, becauſe it meets with attention. They draw this concluſion from the notice that is taken of ſuch characters as I have been deſcribing.—Could it be diſcerned, from what motives, men of a forward, oſtentatious deportment are received into company; or could it be known in what light they are generally eſtimated, they would no longer be regarded as objects of envy, or as patterns for imitation. Every young man ſhould conclude with reſpect to himſelf; that, if his talents and accompliſhments are not ſo conſpicuous as to attract eſteem and admiration unſolicited, he can never acquire any real influence of character by pertneſs and ſelf importance. It is true he may gain a numerous acquaintance, but he will find few friends: People will entertain him kindly; but they will place in him no confidence; they will truſt him with no property. Upon the whole, his life will be neither honorable to himſelf, nor ſerviceable to ſociety.

THE OBSERVER.——No. VII.

The fluctuating value of Paper in circulation oppreſſive to the poor.

EVERY public meaſure, which ſubjects needy citizens to the impoſition of the rich, is repugnant to juſtice. Great numbers of the rich are alſo generous to the poor, but it is not the character of all to whom a wiſe Providence hath diſtributed wealth. One man of great opulence and a hard heart hath power to oppreſs a whole vicinity of needy people. Among the preſent means of oppreſſion in the United States, none is greater than a circulating paper of unſteady and deceitful value; and yet there are thoſe who with a confident face will aſſert, that the meaſures which lead to this are deſigned as an eaſement to the neceſſitous members of ſociety. Thoſe who are poor and in backward circumſtances unwarily are taken by the fair pretences--they are told and believe that it is for their benefit, and bleſs the meaſures which ſap the vigor of their induſtry. The wealthy can make their choice between ſeveral mediums in circulation, and if there be a bad kind of money, we ſhall always find it in the hands of thoſe who have leaſt policy and riches: thus the indigent lie under a double diſadvantage, the quantity of their money is ſmall, and it is of the worſt kind, not being in demand to procure the neceſſaries of life. It is a maxim forever true that the worſt kind of circulating money will in the end fall into the hands of thoſe who are leaſt able to bear a loſs. Thoſe States which have partially funded their debts pay the intereſt in paper certificates or indents, which paſs into circulation for the payment of taxes—theſe certificates are iſſued as an equivalent for gold and ſilver coin, and in every view of the fact they are a depreciated paper money, of very different value at ſeveral times of the year and in different diſtricts—they may be purchaſed in large ſums through moſt of the States from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. diſcount. Taxes iſſue by authority on the ſuppoſition that it it is their real value, and it is their real value to thoſe who can purchaſe at the right time of ſale; it is alſo their value to a greater part of the public creditors, whoſe diſtreſſed ſituation obliges them to ſell on any terms, the firſt moment they can obtain the intereſt from the public. Still it is fact that one half the taxable inhabitants purchaſe them nearly at par with gold and ſilver. The poor man and thoſe of little enterpriſe, but induſtrious, delay purchaſing until they are driven by the hour of payment, and then make the beſt bargain they can, either with ſome neighbor, or public officer, prepared for the *benevolent* purpoſe of accommodating all ſuch as could not purchaſe in time for themſelves. In this way proviſion is made for the poor, and thoſe whoſe circumſtances are decaying: ſome of theſe make payment in hard labor, and ſome by promiſory bonds, induced by a ſhort credit they fall into the ſnare and are effectually ruined.

Take the following fact as proof of my aſſertion. In March, 1787, one hundred pounds ſpecie was ſent to Boſton to purchaſe State paper, then receivable in taxes, which paper was put into the hands of a perſon in one of the weſtern counties of Maſſachuſetts, who returned the principal in November of the ſame year, with a net profit to the owner of the hundred pounds, of ſixty pounds ſix ſhillings and one penny. It is to be remembered this agent charged very high for his ſervice and expences, ſo that it is certain, thoſe who paid the taxes, paid at leaſt forty ſhillings for every twenty which the State received. Theſe were the very people, who a little before had been ſcourged into obedience by a military force. For inſurgency they were criminal, and government was right to check their phrenzy by the moſt coercive means; but to palliate their conduct which we wiſh to bury in oblivion let it be remembered that oppreſſion will ſometimes make wiſe men mad. It is but a few articles the poor planter has for ſale, and theſe perhaps not in demand at the time neceſſity obliges him to ſell, ſo that he can exchange them only for the worſt kind of circulating money, and that at its higheſt price. The ſame neceſſity obliges him to ſell at the loweſt price, and between buying and ſelling, he makes a loſs of one third. I could mention a thouſand ways in which a depreciated circulating medium is oppreſſive to mankind, but eſpecially to ſuch as have ſmall property; and nature admits not of a poſſibility of remedying the evil, but by wholly removing the cauſe. No facts can be more fully proved than thoſe I have mentioned, but there is ſo ſtrong a propenſity in ſome people to have a cheap kind of money, that they will think the writer hath miſchievous ſchemes in his brains, and that every thing is endangered, until the pariſh Prieſt, or town pedagogue, or the incendiary of the neighborhood, ſome of whom may chance to remember a phraſe of ſchool Latin, ſhall have ſounded the alarm. With waſps and flies the Obſerver promiſes great patience, and will only drive them gently, not aiming at their life, for it is the nature of thoſe inſects to buzz round the ſcent of honey, though they can make none themſelves; but ſhould any of the higher claſs of peculators, who have grown rich on ſpoil, under the appearance of much honeſty and concern, unwiſely throw themſelves in his way, he pledges himſelf to diſcloſe things concerning them, which the heart of the public hath not conceived. The old man Abraham was honeſt, he made payment in the current money of the merchant, it is the money of the merchant which the poor ought to receive, and no other kind of circulating medium will do juſtice in the community. Whether this money be gold, ſilver or paper, it is a matter of little conſequence, for a fixed value and general demand conſtitutes its worth. At preſent it is not poſſible for the State governments to give this value to their certificates or indents; but the United States, if the whole debt could be brought into one fund might eaſily effect it by a connection with the great mercantile banks within the Empire. Bank money is the money of the merchant, and the whole commercial influence of the country will preſerve its value. Suppoſe the ſums of a rich and poor man's taxes to be apportioned according to their real wealth and ability; the rich man by purchaſing the depreciated medium in proper time and a ſmall price, makes an eaſy payment; the poor man purchaſing at almoſt double price, finds the demand intolerable; and if to this there be added fees for travel, and others which have no legal name, he ſinks in ruin. Theſe, ye poor and embarraſſed citizens, are the bleſſing of a cheap paper money, for which too many of you have been advocates. [*American Mercury.*]

HERALDRY.

A SANGUINE Frenchman had ſo high an opinion of the pleaſures to be enjoyed in the ſtudy of Heraldry, that he uſed to lament, as we are informed by MENAGE, the hard caſe of our forefather Adam, who could not poſſibly amuſe himſelf by inveſtigating that ſcience, nor that of genealogy.

EUROPE.

STOCHOLM, Sept. 15.

THE laſt poſt from Finland brings advice, that Brigadier Stedinck has had another engagement near Nyſlat, in which the Swedes were conquerors: The particulars of this affair are not yet received.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.

General Alton having, by the Emperor's order, preſented a Golden Medal to two of the Dragoons who reſtrained the citizens of Tirlemont on the day of the riot there, they were both found the day after with their throats cut. The commander in Chief having ordered Major Vogles to make enquiries concerning it, and the Major having imprudently mentioned that order, his body was ſome days after found in the barracks cut in a thouſand pieces. Strict ſearch is making after the aſſaſſins.

VIENNA, October 6.

His Majeſty the Emperor has been pleaſed to raiſe the Prince of Save Cobourg to the rank of Field Marſhal, in recompence for the ſignal ſervices he has rendered his country, and particularly in the late victory over the army of the Grand Vizir, on the 22d of September.

Yeſterday evening another courier arrived here from the Prince de Cobourg, with the important news, that he had again attacked and beaten the Grand Vizir, and driven him back as far as the Danube; that 3000 Turks were left dead on the field; that our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, 300 loaded camels, 400 buffaloes, 2000 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 70,000 tents, with the whole of the Grand Vizir's treaſure and equipage; and that the booty was altogether immenſe. The Courier brought a ſuperb tent, and a number of coſtly ſabres and Turkiſh knives with him, which his Majeſty ordered to be depoſited in the Arſenal. Baron Kieſemayer, who came as courier on this occaſion, alſo brought a pair of Turkiſh colours with him, which he took from the enemy with his own hands.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Sept. 26.

The National Aſſembly having conſidered the urgency of circumſtances, and read the report of the Committee of Finance, accepts confidentially the plan propoſed by the firſt Miniſter of State.

Such was the decree on the Memorial of Monſ. Neckar, after a debate which laſted from nine in the morning till half an hour paſt ſeven in the evening.

The Marquis de Monteſquieu opened the debate by reading the plan of Adminiſtration drawn up by the Committee of Finance, in which were propoſed the following reductions:

	Livres
The houſehold of the King Queen and Princes,	8,000,000
Foreign Department,	8,300,000
War ditto,	8,900,000
Marine ditto,	2,000,000
Finance, do.	1,000,000
Penſions, beſides the reductions already made,	6,000,000
Intendants and Delegates	1,800,000
Regiſters and Farmers General	2,600,000
Mint,	1,700,000
Premiums and encouragements to trade,	600,000
The Royal Gardens,	36,000
——— Library,	62,000
———Stud (to be ſuppreſſed)	800,000
Contingencies,	2,500,000
Fund reſerved for Lotteries to be ſuppreſſed,	173,000
Plantation of Foreſts,	817,000
Clergy,	2,502,000
Charities,	5,511,000
Livres	53,301,000

It next propoſed to eſtabliſh two public banks, one at the diſpoſal of the Executive power, with an annual receipt of 205 millions of livres, the amount of the National expenditure after the above reductions; the other, with an inalienable revenue of 273 millions charged with the intereſt of the National debt, and the expences of the provinces, the former of which was eſtimated at 240 millions, and the latter at 29.

A motion was made to carry all the plate of the churches to the mint, for the benefit of the public.

The Archbiſhop of Paris immediateiy ſaid, that the Clergy, who had often ſuccoured the State in times of diſtreſs, were ſtill ready to make the greateſt ſacrifices for the good of their country; and that they willingly give up all the Church plate, only reſerving as much as was neceſſary for diviue worſhip.

This patriotic propoſal was received with general applauſe, but neceſſarily gave place to the main queſtion.

M. de Mirabeau propoſed an unqualified aſſent to the Miniſter's plan. As it was too extenſive to be diſcuſſed in a ſhort time, it was abſolutely neceſſary to confide in the wiſdom of its author. If it ſhould fail, all Europe would exculpate the National Aſſembly and the blame would fall on M. Neckar—If it ſhould ſucceed, the merit and the honor would be excluſively his.

This motion was carried, as ſtated above, by 405 voices, againſt 127.

In the evening, the decree reſpecting the revenue was carrried, as drawn up by M. Anſon, with ſome amendments.

September 29.

A letter was read from the Jews, many of whom had been driven from Alſace into Switzerland, and the Preſident was directed to write to the municipality of Straſbourg, in the name of the Aſſembly, recommending them to the protection of the Executive Power, as equally entitled to the benefit of the law, with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

TO MORROW will be the laſt day of the National Aſſembly's ſitting at Verſailles; they are then to adjourn till Monday, when they will meet in the great Hall of the Archbiſhop's Palace in Paris, and continue their meeting there until the new Hall in the Palace of the Thuilleries is got ready.

The Aſſembly will not in future have occaſion for ſo large a ſpace, as near 300 Members are already decamped, and many more only waiting an opportunity to do the ſame.

We have reaſon to believe that the majority of the Members of the Aſſembly were extremely averſe to go to Paris, fearing their lives to be in danger. But the repeated invitations of the Pariſians, who would not be eaſy without them, at length determined their removal, though not before the Aſſembly had received a formal Deputation from the Commons of Paris, who engaged to anſwer for the perſonal ſecurity of every Member.

The capital is again tolerably quiet, and things go on as uſual—The mob ſeems perfectly contented with the impriſonment of the Royal Family, whoſe eſcape was ſo much the object of their apprehenſions. Their Majeſties had another levee of the Foreign Miniſters on Wedneſday laſt, but the King ſpoke but little, and looked deſponding and melancholly. The Court was but thinly attended, and had much the appearance of a dumb ſhew.

The moſt particular circumſtance which engages the public attention at the preſent moment is the charge alledged by M. de Mirabeau, in the National Aſſembly againſt the Count de St. Prieſt, Miniſter of State, with the anſwer of M. de St. Prieſt to the charge.

This affair has made a great noiſe in the city for ſome days paſt, and the popular cry was of courſe conſiderably to the diſadvantage of the Miniſter, who accordingly has thought proper to refute it in the moſt unequivocal terms, before that the accuſation was brought to the proof.

M. de St. Prieſt's letter is addreſſed to the Preſident of the Committee of the National Aſſembly, to whom the charge was referred for inveſtigation. It is rather too long for an entire tranſlation, but we ſhall give all the material points of it:

To the Preſident of the Committee of Enquiry.

SIR,

I UNDERSTAND that the National Aſſembly has received a denunciation from the Count de Mirabeau, which is expreſſed in the following terms:

"A Miniſter, called the Count de St. Prieſt, ſaid on Monday laſt to the phalanx of women who demanded bread of him,—When you had but one King, you had bread in plenty—Now you have twelve hundred,—Go and aſk it of them."

I think it my duty, Sir, not to wait for your reſearches, but to declare to you poſitively on my honor, that the fact alledged by M. de Mirabeau is malicioufly invented; nor have I furniſhed the ſlighteſt pretext for the aſſertion. M. de Mirabeau does not ſay he heard me, and I am willing to believe that he has been deceived. I declare on my honor, that I only ſpoke to a few women who entered *dans l'œil de Bœuf*, (the King having ordered me to go there and hear their complaints, and anſwer to them.) I believe there were an hundred witneſſes who heard my diſcourſe, and I doubt much whether one of them will affirm he heard me mention a ſingle word about the National Aſſembly.

To the complaints of theſe five or ſix women, for there were no more, I anſwered that the King had done every thing in his power to procure grain for the Kingdom and the Capital; that grain had been brought from all parts of the world; that in ſhort the care of proviſioning Paris had been for two months paſt under the management of the city, to which the King and his Miniſters, had united all their endeavors. I do not recollect that the converſation turned upon any other ſubject—beſides is it poſſible to call five or ſix women a *phalanx*.

Without having the honor of being known to M. de Mirabeau, or having ſpoken to him in my life, I nevertheleſs hoped he would not have given ear to ſo trivial a circumſtance on ſuch ſlight authority, and only told by perſons who a few days ſince wiſhed to excite the people againſt the National Aſſembly: I hope likewiſe my general conduct will place me above ſuch an imputation. I have paſſed many years in the ſervice of my country, and have labored for its welfare and glory. The Prince de Poix and the Duke de Liancourt were among the perſons who heard me ſpeak, and I offer to prove an *alibi* to every other converſation with theſe women, than what I have mentioned.

I do not diſpute M. de Mirabeau's talents and eloquence, but I do not believe he is a better citizen than I am.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Count de St. PRIEST.

Paris, Oct. 10th.

It is needneſs for us to add that this anſwer is found perfectly ſatisfactory to every one, but thoſe who are not inclined to believe the truth.

LONDON, September 24.

The following is the King of Sweden's letter to the Queen and Regency at Stockholm, dated Sweabourn, Auguſt 29.

On the 14th inſt. at ten in the morning, the Ruſſian fleet of gallies, under the Prince of Naſſau and two other Admirals, in two diviſions, attempted to ſurround our fleet, by attacking it on both ſides with nearly a double ſuperior force. The action laſted with great bravery until nine in the evening, when our fleet got into Swartholm ſo little damaged, that they will be at ſea in two days. We loſt one large galley and one toroma (a ſmaller kind) both which ran aground, and the Ruſſians took another. Our frigate Trolle, alſo got aground with another toroma, the latter of which was blown up by her commander. The Ruſſian officers taken and brought in priſoners, report that the attack was made by their whole fleet avowedly totally to annihilate ours, but which, by the bravery of our officers and ſeamen, they have not been able to injure materially.

Oct. 24. On Sunday, the celebrated Mole, Dugazon, Dazinceurt and Fleury, performers at the French Theatre, or Comedie Francois, preſented themſelves at the bar of the National Aſſembly, and in the name of themſelves and other performers of that Theatre, made an offer of twenty-three thouſand livres, to be paid into the Royal Treaſury on the twenty-fourth of January next. The Preſident thanked them in the name of the Aſſembly, accepted their offer, and did them the ſignal honor to invite them within the bar, where they ſtaid until the Aſſembly adjourned.

His Majeſty in Conncil was this day pleaſed to order that the Parliament which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 29th of this inſtant, October, ſhould be further prorogued to Thurſday the 10th day of December next.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare the Right Hon. John Earl of Weſtmoreland Lieutenant General and General Governor of his Majeſty's Kingdom in Ireland.

Many perſons who have travelled in France, and have never obſerved any other than white cockades worn by the military, are at a loſs to know the reaſon why, on a recent occaſion, the ſoldiers aſſumed black cockades to teſtify their returning loyalty. The reaſon is, black cockades are properly the cockades of the King—as ſuch they were often worn, as old officers will remember, in the time of Marſhal Saxe.

Although neither the Madrid Gazette, nor any other periodical prints appearing in Spain, take the leaſt notice of the revolution in France, nor its conſequences; nevertheleſs, there are ſome very intereſting pamphlets in circulation, tranſlated into Spaniſh, concerning theſe great events, and which are read with avidity and enthuſiaſm in that country.

The Emperor (on his firſt return to Vienna, was employed for an hour for three ſucceſſive days, in offering up public thankſgivings for his recovery, and prayers for the proſperity of the Empire. His Majeſty knelt in the midſt of the people, at the church of St. Stephen's and was remarkably fervent and devout the whole time.

THE BRABANTIAN TERRITORIES.

The celebrated Vandernoodt, the Dr. Franklin of Brabant, has been near aſſaſſination!—Four deſperadoes, from Vienna, lately went to Breda on this deteſtable expedition—and one of them on entering Vandernoodt's preſence fired a piſtol at him, which happily miſſed him. The miſcreants eſcaped, though cloſely purſued.

A like attempt has been made on M. de Marmol, at his ſeat near Breda—He had retired to this place ever ſince the ſenior Counſellors, to which body he belonged, were ſuppreſſed. He was in his garden, when a Marechauſſee of Auſtrian Brabant came ſuddenly behind him, ſeized a ſpade, and ſtruck him on the head.—He was reſcued by his gardeners from the violence, and the fellow was ſent to priſon to take his trial.

Vandernoodt has long been obnoxious to the Emperor—His manly and ſpirited writings have ſucceſsfully expoſed that left handed Machiavel Linguet, and alſo inſpired the people of Brabant with the principles they poſſeſſed when the Dutch Republic was formed.

ACTS OF CELIBACY REPEALED.

Among the reforms going forward in the Emperor's dominions, the approaching abolition of celibacy among the Clergy makes no inconſiderable noiſe on the Continent.

On ſome dignified Eccleſiaſtics remonſtrating with the Emperor on this repeal, his Majeſty anſ-

wered them rather neatly: "Gentlemen, is it then that you think the celibacy of the Clergy is more advantageous to population than their marriages?"—The eccleſiaſtics ſhrugged up their ſhoulders, and complimented the Emperor on his facetious raillery.

The Carron Manufactory in Scotland, is the greateſt perhaps of the kind known in the world—Its weekly conſumption of coals amounts to 11,000 tons, at 4s. pr. ton; and the conſumption of each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburg, during a whole week. As many coals are there conſumed in the Carron foundaries, as would ſuffice to ſupply a city of 700,000 inhabitants.—A thouſand workmen are duly employed in this manufactory, whoſe wages amount to 700l. per week, or 39,400l. pr. annum.

On Thurſday laſt at Newmarket the Duke of Queenſbury and Sir John Lade mounted on a brace of mules, to run from the Ditch-in for 1000l. This ludicrous heat was obſtinately conteſted—the event was in favor of the Duke. The match was made over night, and over a bottle too, no doubt at the Macaroni Club—*Nobly done, at leaſt!*

PARIS, OCTOBER 20. An expreſs arrived at the Imperial ambaſſadors laſt night, with the important news of the ſurrender of Belgrade.

It is alſo reported that ſixty thouſand Pruſſian troops have entered Brabant, in ſupport of the inſurgents, and that the Dutch are marching, with all poſſible expedition, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Barrier Towns.

A correſpondent ſays, that by hints he has received from Bruſſels, the Emperor may bid adieu to that fine country.

M. Maton de la Varenne, an advocate in the Parliament of Paris, has publiſhed an exact copy of a paper, found by him in the Baſtile, the day after it was taken: theſe are the contents:

"*Copy of a letter, written by me*, Duſſault, *a priſoner in the Baſtile, on the 1ſt af December*, 1642, *to Cardinal Richlieu, dangerouſly ill.*

"There is a time, my Lord, when a man ceaſes to be cruel and unjuſt, and it is when his approaching diſſolution forces him to deſcend into the gloomy receſſes of his conſcience, to weep for the troubles, ſorrows, and misfortunes, he has cauſed to his fellow creatures; for now you muſt be ſenſible of what you never would be perſuaded of, that the ſupreme and excellent Creator from above has made us all after the ſame model, and that his intention was, that men, ſhould not be diſtinguiſhed from one another, but by their virtues. You know, my Lord, that for theſe eleven years paſt, you made me ſuffer a thouſand deaths in the Baſtile, where even felons, and the moſt unloyal of his Majeſty's ſubjects, would deſerve pity and compaſſion: Much more I then, my Lord, whom you make periſh by inches for having diſobeyed an order of yours, that would have doomed my ſoul to everlaſting torments, and made me appear in the preſence of Almighty God, our tremendous Judge, *with hands ſtained in blood.* Ah! were you to hear the plaints, ſighs, and groans, I inceſſantly heave, from the dungeon you have condemned me to, I am ſure you would forthwith reſtore me to liberty.

I earneſtly coniure you, my Lord, to do it, in the name of that eternal God, who is to judge you as well as my ſelf; take pity on my cruel ſufferings and ſorrows! and if you wiſh to be merciful before you die, give immediate orders for my chains to be broken; for when once in the power of death, you will no longer be able to do me that juſtice I can claim but from you; and you would then proſecute me even after death, which God preſerve you from, if you will vouchſafe to yield to the humble prayer of a man, who has always been a loyal ſubject to his Majeſty.

"I am, My Lord,

"With veneration, reſpect, and ſubmiſſion,

"Your's, &c.

"DUSSAULT."

FROM THE LONDON PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

TONTINE.

MR. PITT ſaid the other day on opening the budget, "that from the preſent great plenty of money in the city, he was reſolved to try the ſpirit of adventure in a Tontine."

Some readers of newſpapers boggle at the word *Tontine*, and perhaps may ſearch their Dictionaries in vain.—It was derived from Tonti, an Italian, who was the firſt projector of the mode of raiſing money on ſurvivorſhips.

The old lady who is now living and enjoying 12,000l. a year, by having been a ſubſcriber to Queen Anne's Tontine, has not yet been found. Has any body ever ſeen this old lady? Does any body know this old lady? Has any body ſeen the man that ſaw the man that ſaw this old lady?

The new Tontine, it is hoped, will have its effect on the manners of the age, and encourge temperance in eating and drinking, as the only means of ſurvivorſhip.

A Tontine is ſurely the moſt pleaſing way of aſking for a loan; for every one has the ſtrong hope of life; and willing to believe that to be true, which he ardently wiſhes to be ſo, pleaſes himſelf with the idea of long life, and thus freely ventures upon the wager.—Every Tontine is little more than a bet: I lay 100l. that I out live you—The preſent Tontine is certainly favorable to the public becauſe it ſecures a large intereſt upon government credit.—Other Tontines may and have been involved in law ſuits, and conſequently injury and delay;—this cannot be ſo circumſtanced.—Lives too, in general, are little better upon the whole, than they uſed to be; and every member being confined to an annuity of 1000l. per ann. ſo that no long liver can ever receive more dividend, ſo much of the national debt is in fair proſpect to be annihilated.—But the increaſe of premium will ſoon bring it to the price of the ſtocks.

A waggiſh correſpondent informs us that among the number of thoſe who are to ſubſcribe to the Tontine, in hopes of *ſurvivorſhip*, are the Earls of Mansfield, Bathurſt and Guilford.—Macklin—Deputy Ellis, &c. &c. and other promiſing *young men.*

REFLECTIONS of ONE deſigned for a *Nunnery.*

Written 100 years ago.

TO avoid the tyranny of lawleſs paſſion,
The hazards of contempt and calumny,
The heats and hectics both of fear and love,
The qualms, and quarrels of a married life,
The cumbers, hummings 'bout a family:
To ride ſecure out of the reach of fortune,
O'erlooking all thoſe rolling tides of fate,
Which a vain world is hurried with, and then
To be wrapt up in innocence, a Devotee
Dear and familiar to the Deity;
Is ſurely a condition to be caught at
With all th' expanſion both of mind and body:
But then again, to weigh the cancelling
Of what I'm born to, tugging all my life
Againſt the tide; ſtill ſtraining up the hill,
The plains and pleaſant vallies ever hidden.
What is it leſs than the bold undertaking
Of a perpetual war with nature? which how well
I may come off in, is to me unknown.
But does not nature in her genial courſe,
Deſign all creatures for their fixed end?
Did the wiſe God of nature give me ſex
Only to caſt it off?
Our paſſions, our affections and deſires
We are enjoin'd to regulate—not relinquiſh;—
Why were theſe objects lent us, ſet before
Our open eyes, and we forbid to view them?
Our joys, our hopes, the feathers of the ſoul
Were never given to become our torment:
I cannot think ſo meanly of the Deity,
That it ſhould fill our ſails with pregnant gales,
And yet forbid us touch thoſe pleaſing coaſts,
That we thereby are driven to:—All ſpiritual is
Too fine for fleſh to live by; and too groſs
Is food corporeal all: As man is mixt,
So his affection's object muſt. Love temper'd right
Is chaſte as cold Virginity. And ſince
He merits more, that means, unbound, to pay,
Than he that is ty'd up to ſtrict conditions;
I'll rather chuſe to keep myſelf in that
Eſtate my wiſe Creator did appoint me,
Than to miſtruſt his Grace, and out of fear
Lock up in forced chains my free-born ſoul.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST—No. I.

"IGNORANT OLD AGE, *is the worſt picture that Time can draw of Man.*"

HOW important is it to make proviſion in youth to alleviate the inevitable miſeries of old age! that we may mitigate the ſorrows of our declining years, by finding a ſubſtitute for thoſe vacancies which time, accidents and death, will make in our friends and enjoyments! Though we cannot fly from our fate, yet we can meliorate its ſeverity. Nature in a thouſand directions teaches us the moſt uſeful leſſons of prudence, and forethought. We anticipate winter; we provide for its approach, and its inclemency is abated. The difference between a wiſe man and a fool is, that the latter lives to the moment; the former always calculates for the conſequences of events.

Providence hath not pointed out any expedient to relieve us under the infirmities of age, equal to *knowledge*, *ſtudy* and *meditation*. A taſte for theſe muſt be acquired in youth; while the mind is flexile and ſuſceptible of impreſſions, our ſtock of ideas ſhould be laid in. Theſe will prove our never failing friends and companions, when others deſert us. With our books we can always find the beſt company.—The ſprightlineſs of youth; the gravity of age; the politics of paſt ages, and the current hiſtory of our own times paſs in review, and beguile the tediouſneſs of confinement. With theſe we connect the preſent with the paſt; and while we are on the limits of exiſtence, we can ſend our thoughts backwards and trace the incidents of uſefulneſs, friendſhip and happineſs thro' which we have paſſed. Chearfulneſs is the offſpring of knowledge and virtue, and it ſmooths the furrows of age—It attracts the company, love, and veneration of the young—It ſmooths the pillow of lonelineſs—It ſhuts the door to chagrin and fretfulneſs, and gilds the laſt moments of life with the rays of future glory.

But a vicious and ignorant old age, is the ſoil that produces a congregation of miſeries—It adds a ſhade to the ſhadows of the long nights, and clouds the ſnort days of the winter of life. Ignorance and weakneſs incapacitate from employment; and impoſe the moſt irkſome ſenſations of idleneſs on the mind.—'Tis this makes old age to be dreaded; for except its infirmities are tempered by information, experience, and virtue, it will be deſerted by the young and middle aged; and cotemporaries in ignorance, chagrin and *ennui*, will add to the weight that ſinks it, unpitied into duſt.

BASTILE ANECDOTE.

THE DREAM BOOK.

THESE ſingular volumes, we underſtand have been preſerved; and we hope to gratify the curioſity of our readers by the following authentic account of them.

It was the cuſtom of the Lieutenant Governor, or rather, as we believe he was called, the Major of the Baſtile, not from any order of government, but as a curious whim of his own, to enquire of any priſoner who was deſtined to liberty or death, on the morning of the day of execution or deliverance, concerning the dream of the preceding night. Whatever fancies had troubled or ſweetened the repoſe of the priſoner, we may believe to have been related with agitated fidelity, and the viſion, whatever it might have been, being noted down by the officer, he always retired with great politeneſs, but never was known to communicate whether the dream of the night was or was not ominous of the event of the day.

The Gentleman who inſtructs us in this article, and from whom we ſhall receive further notifications concerning this horrid manſion, was once a trembling inhabitant of it.

On the day of his deliverance, but before he had received any information concerning it, the Major of the Priſon waited on him as he occaſionally did, and after ſome official converſation deſired him to relate the dream of the preceding night.—The queſtion he thought foreboded ſomething, and he was not in a ſituation to ſuppoſe that it foreboded any good; however, after ſome time the dream enquired after was recollected, and was as follows:

The priſoner dreamed that he was walking in a church yard; that the path lay round the church, which was a very large and lofty Gothic building, and that a croud of perſons of all ages and both ſexes, who appeared entirely unknown to him, were taking the ſame circuit with himſelf. On a ſudden a large globe of fire ſeemed to be ſuſpended over the church, and in a ſhort time the lead, melted by the prodigious heat, ran in ſtreams from every part of the building, and as it fell on the people beneath, it inſtantly deſtroyed them. After ſome time a ſtream of the burning metal fell upon him, but without doing him the leaſt injury, and he alone appeared to eſcape the horrid ruin that ſurrounded him.

The Major wrote down minutes of this dream, returned the priſoner thanks for his communication, and took his leave—It was however, ominous of his deliverance, for in leſs than an hour he was reſtored to liberty.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 21.

AUTHENTIC NEWS FROM FRANCE.

On Monday laſt, *His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's* cutter, *la Levrete*, commanded by M. Chevalier DE LA BOURDONNAYE, arrived here in 36 days from *Breſt*, with diſpatches for the Hon. CONSUL OF FRANCE, who in conſequence thereof has given the agreeable official information that all the Free Ports of the French Weſt-India Iſlands, are OPEN until the 1ſt of February next, for the introduction of Flour and Biſcuit, from the United States.

At the departure of the above cutter, we can aſſure our readers that the National Aſſembly was ſtill progreſſing towards a completion:—That the loan of 80,000,000 of livres was filled up:—That tranquility was intirely reſtored: And that there was every proſpect that FRANCE was rapidly approximating to that ſtate of reſpectability as a Nation, which her immenſe reſources—the fertility of her ſoil—and the patriotiſm of her King, and People, intitle her to.

It is with pleaſure we hear, that the MASSACHUSETTS, Eaſt-Indiaman, will be completly fitted with Sails, Cordage, Anchors, &c. of American manufacture. Yeſterday her largeſt Cable, of 18 inches, and 120 fathoms, made at Meſſrs. AUSTINS' Ropewalk, was ſent on board.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 2.

The preſent war between the Ruſſians, Auſtrians, Swedes, and Turks, exhibits a moſt degrading picture of human nature—how humiliating the conſideration, that to gratify the ſpleen, caprice, and ambition of a few individuals, whom a fortuitous concurrence of events, have placed in a particular ſituation, that whole regions ſhould be depopulated—that human creatures ſhould be claſſed together, clothed in a particular manner, wearing the livery of death, and marched through extenſive regions; leave their wives, children, and habitations, all the delights of domeſtic enjoyment, to be ſlaughtered for the acquiſition of an object in which *they* are not intereſted. Can it be poſſible that ſo great a proportion of our fellow men will much longer ſubmit to ſuch vaſſallage?—Oppreſſion over the bodies, and eſtates of men *in a time of peace*, may well rouſe the ſufferers to reſiſtance; but the cruel depredations committed by the tyrants of the earth upon the rights, the freedom, the tranquility, the proſperity, and ſecurity, not only of their enemies, but their *ſubjects in a time of war*, fill up the meaſure of human miſery and degradation.

According to an accurate calculation the Intereſt of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States amounted on the 31ſt December, 1787,

	to	*Dollars*,	90*ths*,	8*ths*.
		8,123,124	55	7
Two years Intereſt will be due the 31ſt Dec. 1789.		3,396,521	43	7
The total due on 1ſt Jan. 1790, will be		11,519,646	9	6

When it is conſidered how inadequate the funds of the Continent were under the old Confederation, for the diſcharge of this Intereſt—How inefficient the powers to bring thoſe funds, inſufficient as they were, into the Continental Treaſury—When the accumulation of this Intereſt, and the conſequent perplexities are taken into view, the diſſolution of the Union, the loſs of reputation, and public confidence, that muſt inevitably have enſued, had we been ſo judicially blind, as to have perſevered in our bewildered ſyſtem any longer, we never can ſufficiently adore the wiſdom, and mercy of Heaven, that arreſted us in our career to ruin—and directed our footſteps to the paths of Government, Peace, and Honor.—In this view of the ſubject, it is extremely difficult to account, upon the principles of honeſty and common ſenſe, for any remaining traces of oppoſition to the New Government.—It is no breach of charity to ſuppoſe that a virulent ſpirit of oppoſition diſcovered at this *late* period, indicates a mind, that would convulſe the Univerſe to carry a favorite point.—Some ſuch characters are now and then found floating, like bubbles, on the dead lake of Anarchy—but the Lake itſelf is in a fair way of being dried up, when, deprived of their element, envy, chagrin and diſappointment will be no more.

The THEATRE was unuſually crouded on Monday Evening—The Campaign bids fair to cloſe very much to the ſatisfaction of the Old American Company—Recent exertions have in a peculiar manner contributed to their ſucceſs. *Sat verbam, &c.*

The Acts and Reſolves in the fourth page of this number completes our publication of the Laws, &c. of the firſt ſeſſion of the national Legiſlature under the new Conſtitution.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Tueſday, Schooner Edward, Smith, Shelburne.
Sloop Fanny, Randolph, Philadelphia,
Brig Mary, Niel, Briſtol, 39 days.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XV.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 26, 1780.

SIR,

YOUR fifteenth quære is, "*Did not the Engliſh army lay out its pay in America? At how much can the yearly benefit be calculated? Are not the priſoners provided for in America? Who has the care of their maintenance? How was Burgoyne's army ſupplied?*

WHEN the Engliſh army was in Boſton, they bought all that they could, and left conſiderable ſums there in ſilver and gold. So they did at Rhode-Iſland. Since they have been in New-York, they have purchaſed every thing they could of proviſions and fuel, on Long-Iſland, Staten-Iſland, New-York-Iſland, and in thoſe parts of the States of New-York, and New-Jerſey, where they have been able to carry on any clandeſtine traffic. When they were in Philadelphia, they did the ſame; and Gen. Howe tells you, that he ſuſpects that Gen. Waſhington, from political motives, connived at the people's ſupplying Philadelphia, in order eſſentially to ſerve his country, by inſinuating into it large ſums of ſilver and gold. They are doing the ſame now, more or leſs, in South Carolina and Georgia; and they cannot go into any part of America without doing the ſame.

The Britiſh priſoners, in the hands of the Americans, receive their cloathing chiefly from the Engliſh; and flags of truce are permitted to come out from their lines for this purpoſe. They receive their pay alſo from their maſter; and ſpend the moſt of it where they are; they alſo purchaſe proviſions in the country, and pay for it in hard money.

I am not able to aſcertain exactly the yearly benefit; but it muſt be conſiderable: And the addition now of a French fleet, and army to ſupply, will make a great addition of caſh and bills of exchange, which will facilitate commerce and privateering. And the more troops and ſhips Great Britain and France ſend to America, the greater will this reſource neceſſarily be to the Americans. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

From the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

MR. PRINTER,

I WAS highly gratified by the ſhort obſervations of your correſpondent Agricola, in the Herald of Tueſday laſt. He diſcovered in his addreſs to the "wiſe," ſo candid and good a temper, ſo much real judgment, and ſuch a zeal for the liberty of my country, that I long to know him, that I may thank him. I muſt, however, content myſelf with expreſſing, in this manner, my gratitude to him, and my cordial agreement in his ſentiments. I do not generally approve of condemning whole profeſſions of men at once, or determining upon the motive by which they are governed, but theſe clergymen are fair game, and are not entitled to the common rights or charity of mankind. Much has been ſaid of their good behaviour during the revolution, but your correſpondent has found a motive which at once ſweeps off all their merit in this affair, and frees us from the obligations which ſome fooliſh people ſuppoſed we were under to them on this account. Certain it is that they cannot be friends to freedom, becauſe they pray againſt anarchy; nor can they truly love liberty, becauſe they are averſe to licentiouſneſs! They have proved that they are not genuine whigs, in your correſpondent's ſenſe and mine, for they were, to a man almoſt, united againſt that high and glorious friend to liberty, Gen. Shays; and what is far worſe, they appeared as unanimouſly to approve of our new federal conſtitution, which deſtroys the liberty of paper money and tender acts forever, and will prevent that anarchy, without which your correſpondent and I ſhall never be noticed or honored. They have alſo had the confidence to diſcover a great affection and regard for Preſident Waſhington, who, notwithſtanding his pretended zeal for liberty during the revolution, appears to have as great an averſion to "licentiouſneſs and anarchy," as theſe black coated gentry, by which means he has loſt his merit with your correſpondent and myſelf, and all others like minded.

If there had been proper guards againſt the oppreſſions of our rulers and to preſerve the conſequence of the people, eſtabliſhed by our conſtitutions, I ſhould not have joined ſo fully with Agricola in his brilliant obſervations, but every body knows that our rulers poſſeſs abſolute power:—That the people cannot turn them out of their places, nor elect others in their room, and that our great men have been remarkable for acting directly contrary to the ſenſe and will of their conſtituents for many years paſt. Our government is ſo far from being democratical, that we are in the utmoſt danger from monarchy and deſpotiſm, and every man ought to do all he can to weaken the force of government and increaſe the conſequence of the people.

I am alſo gratified to find that your good correſpondent is cautioning the public againſt the encroachments of theſe miniſters, for if we do not ſoon take the alarm, they will ſoon overrun and enſlave us. They are, Mr. Printer, ſo very rich; they have ſuch monſtrous overgrown livings, that they will ſoon be able to buy out all the country; and then they are ſo independent too! Every body knows that they are under no reſtraint or controul from a fear of incuring the diſpleaſure of their hearers. They cannot be removed from their places, nor puniſhed if they do amiſs, but amidſt their pomp, their power and their riches, they bid defiance to all around them.

I cordially hope that my friend Agricola will continue his humorous publications, until our liberty ſhall be thoroughly eſtabliſhed, and we ſhall be no more troubled either with religion or government.

IRONICUS.

RETIREMENT.

NOT him I praiſe, who from the world retir'd,
By no enliv'ning gen'rous paſſion fir'd,
On flow'ry couches ſlumbers life away,
And gently bids his active powers decay;
Who fears bright glory's awful face to ſee,
And ſhuns renown as much as infamy.
But bleſt is he, who, exercis'd in cares,
To private leiſure public virtue bears;
Who, tranquil, ends the race he nobly run,
And decks repoſe with tropies labor won;
Him honor follows to the ſacred ſhade,
And crowns, propitious, his declining head;
In his retreats their harps the Muſes ſtring,
For him, in lays unbought, ſpontaneous ſing;
Friendſhip and truth on all his moments wait,
Pleas'd with retirement better than with ſtate;
And round the bower, where humbly great he lies,
Fair olives bloom, and verdant laurels riſe.

The following is an ADDRESS of the TRUSTEES of Dartmouth College, *and preſented by the* Preſident *of ſaid College, on the 14th inſt. at New-York,*

To THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

A PROVIDENCE, that overrules the affairs of men and of nations, has made in every age of the world ſome extraordinary diſplay of power and goodneſs in favor of the human race. Greater events have been aſſigned for the eighteenth century than ever before took place in the annals of time. Among theſe events the revolution of our day in North-America may be recorded as the moſt important. The diſcovery of the new world was made by a ſpirit of enterpriſe and perſeverance; the advancement of it in people, in arts, and in wealth, was effected by prudence, economy, and induſtry: But a revolution from a ſtate of oppreſſion to that of freedom and independency; and a political reſurrection from a ſtate without harmony, diſpatch and power, to that of order, vigour and glory, have been the achievments of all the combined virtues, which can adorn the ſtateſman and the hero. Through theſe moſt intereſting ſcenes the eyes of mankind were turned to you, and in you they confided. Guarded and directed by the auſpices of our Divine Parent, you have juſtly merited thoſe ſublime and endearing epithets—*The Saviour of your Country, and the Founder of a New Empire.*

Influenced by thoſe ideas, and impreſſed with a ſenſe of that duty and gratitude which are claimed by ſervices for humanity, and arts unrivalled in the annals of fame, we embrace the firſt opportunity, as a Corporation, to expreſs thoſe feelings of obligation, which can never be eraſed through the devaſtations of time. We beg, Sir, of you to accept our ſincere deſire, that the Father of mercies may protract your life and health to a remote period of time, before you are invited to angelick joys and ſublimer triumphs. We pray, that you may uninterruptedly experience all that felicity, which the virtuous, wiſe and beloved Chief of milions has reaſon to expect or deſire; and that every bleſſing may be extended to your illuſtrious family.

In the ſincereſt ſentiments of duty and gratitude, we uſe the liberty of ſubſcribing ourſelves,

Sir, your moſt obedient
And very humble ſervants.

Signed in behalf of the Board of Truſtees of Dartmouth College, at their annual meeting at ſaid College, this 22d day of Auguſt, 1789.

JOHN WHEELOCK.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the BOARD of TRUSTEES of DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN aſſigning ſo important an agency to the endeavors of an individual, as mentioned in your addreſs, you render a tribute to my ſervices which a ſenſe of propriety forbids me to aſſume. For the flattering terms in which you are pleaſed to expreſs your ſentiments of thoſe ſervices, and for the kind wiſhes which you preſer in my behalf, I thank you with grateful ſincerity.

To the animated ſpirit of freedom that pervaded our country, and to the firm temper of our citizens, which braved all dangers in defence of their privileges (under the protecting care of Divine Providence) are we indebted for the bleſſings of political independence: To the enlightened policy which has directed our public councils, we owe the reform and eſtabliſhment of our federal conſtitution: Under its auſpicious influence, aided by the induſtry of thoſe citizens, who compoſe the great family of our Union, we may hope for the ſubſtantial enjoyments of individual happineſs and national honor. From your ſuperintending care, Gentlemen as the guardians of a ſeminary and an important ſource of ſcience, we are to derive great aſſiſtance in accompliſhing theſe deſiderata.

That your labor may be crowned with ſucceſs, and render you happy in its conſequences, is my ſincere prayer.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

LORD CAMDEN had encloſed part of a common and ſtopped up the thorough fare: ſeeing a country fellow go up through the ground, he called and told him he had no right to go thro' that ground. The man told his Lordſhip, he had gone that way ever ſince he was a child, and did not know any reaſon why he ſhould not go then: ſcratching his head he begged to aſk his Lordſhip a queſtion: "Suppoſe a man ſhould ſteal ſome of the geeſe that were feeding there, what would they do to the perſon who took them?" He would, replied his Lordſhip, be carried before a juſtice;—"And pray, what would be done to the man who ſtole the common from the geeſe?" His Lordſhip made him no anſwer; but the man was never interrupted in paſſing that way afterwards.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT *to allow the* Baron de Glaubeck *the pay of a Captain in the Army of the United States.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the pay of a Captain in the army of the United States be allowed to the Baron de Glaubeck, from the ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, to the twenty-fourth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, to be paid in the ſame manner as other foreign officers in the ſervice of the United States have been paid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT *to alter the time for the next* Meeting *of* Congreſs.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That after the adjournment of the preſent ſeſſion, the next meeting of Congreſs ſhall be on the firſt Monday in January next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

RESOLVED, That the Survey directed by Congreſs in their act of June the ſixth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, be made and returned to the ſecretary of the treaſury without delay; and that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to appoint a fit perſon to complete the ſame; who ſhall be allowed five dollars per day whilſt actually employed in the ſaid ſervice, with the expences neceſſarily attending the execution thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE 26, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

RESOLVED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States to paſs laws, making it expreſsly the duty of the keepers of their gaols, to receive and ſafe keep therein all priſoners committed under the authority of the United States, until they ſhall be diſcharged by the due courſe of the laws thereof, under the like penalties as in the caſe of priſoners committed under the authority of ſuch States reſpectively; the United States to pay for the uſe and keeping of ſuch gaols, at the rate of fifty cents per month for each priſoner that ſhall, under their authority, be committed thereto during the time ſuch priſoners ſhall be therein confined; and alſo to ſupport ſuch of ſaid priſoners as ſhall be committed for offences.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 23d, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States*

RESOLVED, That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to procure from time to time ſuch of the Statutes of the ſeveral States as may not be in his office.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 23d, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That John White, late a commiſſioner to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the States of Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and his clerks, John Wright and Joſhua Dawſon, be conſidered as in office until the fourth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTEER.

ANECDOTE.

THE late honorable Judge *Sewell*, went into a hatter's ſhop, one day, in order to procure a pair of ſecond-handed bruſhes, for the purpoſe of cleaning his ſhoes; at which the maſter of the ſhop preſented him with a couple, which were become unfit for his own uſe. "What is your price," ſays the Judge: "If they will anſwer your purpoſe," replies the other, you may have them and welcome." The Judge hearing this, laid them down on the plank, and with a graceful bow, he went out at the door. At which, the mechanic ſaith to him, "Pray Sir, your Honor has forgotten the principal deſign of your viſit." "By no means," replies the Judge, "if you will pleaſe to ſet your price, I ſtand ready to purchaſe: but ever ſince it has fallen to my lot to occupy a ſeat on the bench, I have ſtudiouſly avoided receiving a ſingle copper, by way of donation, leſt in ſome future period of my life, it might have ſome kind of influence in determining my judgment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *THE Gazette of the United States circulates in every part of the Union—being honored by ſubſcribers in Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, and Diſtrict of Maine, Canada, Europe, and the Weſt Indies. This extenſive circulation renders it a proper vehicle for* ADVERTISEMENTS *of a general, commercial and governmental import:—By the particular deſire and advice, therefore, of a number of its patrons, this paper will be open for the reception of advertiſements of the above deſcription; which as they will convey intelligence of an intereſting nature, the Editor hopes their inſertion will meet the approbation of his friends in general. Should the number at any time amount to more than a page in the Gazette, they will be given in a Supplement.*

JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *MR. ADAMS's LETTERS which have appeared in the Gazette, are part of a ſeries, 26 in number, wrote by his Excellency in Holland—the whole are publiſhed in a pamphlet of 64 pages, which is to be ſold by Meſſrs.* Berry & Rogers, *Hanover-Square, Mr.* Robert Hodge, *Queen-Street, and by the Editor hereof.*

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